

apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change those rules (so far as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

DOLE (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 4019

Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. DOLE, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. HELMS) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

The Senate finds that:

drug use is devastating to the nation, particularly among juveniles, and has led juveniles to become involved in interstate gangs and to participate in violent crime;

drug use has experienced a dramatic resurgence among our youth;

the number of youths aged 12-17 using marijuana has increased from 1.6 million in 1992 to 2.9 million in 1994, and the category of "recent marijuana use" increased a staggering 200% among 14 to 15-year-olds over the same period;

The Senate finds that:

since 1992, there has been a 52% jump in the number of high school seniors using drugs on a monthly basis, even as worrisome declines are noted in peer disapproval of drug use;

1 in 3 high school students uses marijuana; 12 to 17-year-olds who use marijuana are 85% more likely to graduate to cocaine than those who abstain from marijuana;

juveniles who reach 21 without ever having used drugs almost never try them later in life;

the latest results from the Drug Abuse Warning Network show that marijuana-related episodes jumped 39% and are running at 155% above the 1990 level, and that methamphetamine cases have risen 256% over the 1991 level;

between February 1993 and February 1995 the retail price of a gram of cocaine fell from \$172 to \$137, and that of a gram of heroin also fell from \$2,032 to \$1,278;

it has been reported that the Department of Justice, through the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, has adopted a policy of allowing certain foreign drug smugglers to avoid prosecution altogether by being released to Mexico;

it has been reported that in the past year approximately 2,300 suspected narcotics traffickers were taken into custody for bringing illegal drugs across the border, but approximately one in four were returned to their country of origin without being prosecuted;

it has been reported that the U.S. Customs Service is operating under guidelines limiting any prosecution in marijuana cases to cases involving 125 pounds of marijuana or more;

it has been reported that suspects possessing as much as 32 pounds of methamphetamine and 37,000 Quaalude tablets, were not prosecuted but were, instead, allowed to return to their countries of origin after their drugs and vehicles were confiscated;

it has been reported that after a seizure of 158 pounds of cocaine, one defendant was cited and released because there was no room at the federal jail and charges against her were dropped;

it has been reported that some smugglers have been caught two or more times—even in the same week—yet still were not prosecuted;

the number of defendants prosecuted for violations of the federal drug laws has dropped from 25,033 in 1992 to 22,926 in 1995;

the efforts of law enforcement officers deployed against drug smugglers are severely undermined by insufficiently vigorous prosecution policies of federal prosecutors;

this Congress has increased the funding of the Federal Bureau of Prisons by 11.7% over the 1995 appropriations level;

this Congress has increased the funding of the Immigration and Naturalization Service by 23.5% over the 1995 appropriations level;

it is the Sense of the Senate that the functional totals underlying this resolution assume that the Attorney General promptly should investigate this matter and report, within 30 days, to the Chair of the Senate and House Committees on the Judiciary;

That the Attorney General should change the policy of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California in order to ensure that cases involving the smuggling of drugs into the United States are vigorously prosecuted; and

That the Attorney General should direct all United States Attorneys vigorously to prosecute persons involved in the importation of illegal drugs into the United States.

FEINGOLD (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3969

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. SIMON, Mr. BUMPERS, and Mr. ROBB) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

On page 3, line 5, increase the amount by \$15,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 6, increase the amount by \$20,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 7, increase the amount by \$24,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 8, increase the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 9, increase the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 10, increase the amount by \$16,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 14, increase the amount by \$15,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 15, increase the amount by \$20,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 16, increase the amount by \$24,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 17, increase the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 18, increase the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 19, increase the amount by \$16,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, decrease the amount by \$15,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 2, decrease the amount by \$20,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, decrease the amount by \$24,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 4, decrease the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 5, decrease the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 6, decrease the amount by \$16,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 9, decrease the amount by \$15,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 10, decrease the amount by \$20,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 11, decrease the amount by \$24,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 12, decrease the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 13, decrease the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 14, decrease the amount by \$16,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 13, decrease the amount by \$15,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 14, decrease the amount by \$20,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 15, decrease the amount by \$24,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 16, decrease the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 17, decrease the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 18, decrease the amount by \$16,000,000,000.

On page 51, beginning with line 6 strike all through line 17.

On page 55, beginning with line 18 strike all through page 56, line 20.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND FAMILY POLICY

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent for the Subcommittee on Social Security and Family Policy to conduct a hearing on Monday, May 20, 1996, beginning at 10 a.m. in room SD-215.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

U.S. ENRICHMENT CORPORATION

• Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, the press in Washington likes to highlight conflict and acrimony. In their quest to report the latest conflict between Congress and the President, Democrats and Republicans, or the House and the Senate, the media generally misses the story of Republicans and Democrats quietly sitting down together to work out very complex and difficult problems.

This is a shame, because it leads people outside Washington to think that all we do around here is posture and fight—and that's just not true.

Quite often, Congress and the Administration, the House and the Senate, Democrats and Republicans, labor and management, producers and consumers all sit down and work out difficult problems to everyone's mutual benefit. It often goes unnoticed. The press never writes a story. The public outside the beltway never hears about it. Such was the case with recent legislation to assist with the privatization of the U.S. Enrichment Corporation.

Mr. President, this nation has a uranium enrichment enterprise dating back to the end of World War II. Most of the uranium that has powered reactors in North America, Europe, and Japan was enriched at plants in the United States, by U.S. workers. This enterprise has suffered under the yoke of government control, and it has steadily lost market share to competitors around the world. As a result, the maintenance of a secure, economical domestic enrichment capability was at stake.

Certain members of the Senate recognized this problem early on. Senators DOMENICI, FORD and JOHNSTON, in particular, worked to put the U.S. Enrichment Corporation, or USEC, on the path toward privatization years ago.